

BOROUGH



OF LEIGH

R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

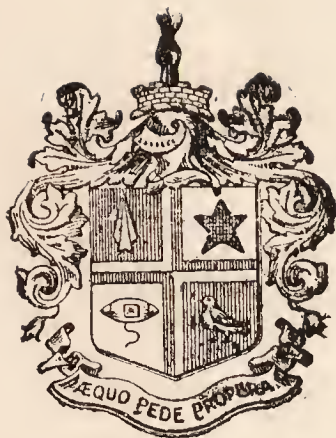
and the

Senior Sanitary Inspector

for the

Year 1952

BOROUGH



OF LEIGH

R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Senior Sanitary Inspector

for the

Year 1952



Health Committee :

Chairman :

Councillor T. HOURIGAN, J.P., C.C.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor T. JAMESON

His Worship The Mayor—Councillor ELLIS GREEN, J.P.

Alderman W. Collier, J.P.	Councillor H. Gough
„ N. Fairhurst, J.P.	„ W. Hilton, J.P., C.C.
„ H. Gough, J.P.	„ P. Hull
„ W. Hindley, J.P.	„ J. Jones
„ W. Kearney, J.P.	„ Rev. R. J. King
Councillor C. H. Bratt, J.P.	„ F. Taylor
„ E. Ditcher	„ W. Woolstencroft, J.P.
„ F. Gibson	

Staff :

Medical Officer of Health :

T. PATTON SEWELL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of
Atherton, Horwich, Tyldesley and Westhoughton

also

Divisional and School Medical Officer of the No. 11 Health Division
of the Lancashire County Council

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

HARRY CLUSKY

also

Inspector of Canal Boats : Rodent Officer : Inspector under Shops Act

District Sanitary Inspectors :

H. Plinston

John P. Dixon

John Wilcock

Arthur L. Hope

Michael Richards (from 16/6/52)

Clerical Staff :

Senior Clerk :

Eric H. Haslam

Clerk/Typist :

Miss Mary Neary

„ „

Miss Alwyn Hurst



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Section A

**STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE
AREA**

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Leigh.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the annual report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough of Leigh for the year ending 31st December, 1952, together with relevant statistical information thereto.

Statistics

The population of the district is 48,280, a slight fall of 200 on the previous years estimate.

There were 685 births during the year being 53 less than in 1951. Of the total births 15 were still born. In 1951 there were 26 stillbirths. Thus the Birth Rate has continued its downward trend, falling from 14.7 last year to 13.9. The Still Birth Rate has fallen during the same period from 35 to 22.

No maternal death occurred during the year under review.

As last year 18 babies failed to survive to their first birthday which, in view of the fall in total live births, raises the Infantile Mortality Rate from 25 in the year 1951 to 27 this year.

Deaths from all causes totalled 567, being 51 less than the previous year, giving a Death Rate of 11.7, as compared with 12.7 the previous year. The commonest cause of death was again disease of the heart and blood vessels, cancer, then vascular disease of the nervous system being next in order of frequency.

Health Services

Essential information relating to the various health and hospital services in the area is given in Section B of the Report.

Infectious Diseases

There has been no outbreak of infectious disease of moment. Certain observations in the various diseases will be found in Section C of the Report, of which I would direct your attention in particular to those on diphtheria and its prevention.

Sanitary Circumstances

The sanitary circumstances of the district have continued to be kept under close review, special attention being paid to food, water, housing and smoke abatement.

Full details will be found in the body of the Report.

Yours sincerely,

T. PATTON SEWELL.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1951 and 1952 :—

	1951	1952
Population	48,480	48,280
Number of Deaths (corrected)	618	567
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) ...	12.7	11.7
Deaths of Infants under one year	18	18
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 registered live births)... ..	25	27
Number of Live Births registered (corrected)	712	670
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	14.7	13.9
Number of Still births (corrected) ...	26	15
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	35	22
Number of Illegitimate Births	24	27
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	32.52	39.41
Maternal Deaths	1	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.40	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	1.36	Nil
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	8
Death Rate per 1,000 population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.18	0.17
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	14	10
Death Rate per 1,000 population from all forms of Tuberculosis	0.28	0.20

Local Conditions and Statistics.

Leigh is an industrial South East Lancashire town. The highest and lowest ordinance datum being 146 feet and 53 feet respectively.

The principal industries are coal mining, cotton spinning and weaving, electric cable manufacture, rope making, rayon weaving, sheet metal working, agricultural and general engineering with some farming on mossland on the Southerly boundary of the Borough.

The Borough covers an area of 6,359 acres.

Population (Census 1931)	45,317
No. of inhabited houses end of 1952 according to rate books	13,949
Rateable value	£261,915
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£1,040

Table showing classification of causes
of Deaths during the year 1952

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	6	2	8
do. Other	—	2	2
Syphilitic disease	2	1	3
Measles	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasms—Stomach	11	10	21
do. Lung, Bronchus	8	—	8
do. Breast	—	15	15
do. Uterus	—	5	5
do. Other	37	24	61
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	44	50	94
Coronary Disease, Angina	42	13	55
Hypertension with heart disease	5	3	8
Other heart diseases... ..	36	44	80
Other circulatory diseases	15	10	25
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	14	9	23
Bronchitis	17	11	28
Other diseases of respiratory system	9	1	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	5	8
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
Congenital malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	32	38	70
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
All other accidents	12	8	20
Suicide	2	—	2
TOTAL	309	258	567

Table showing comparable Death Rates from 1926

					Leigh	England and Wales
1926	...	...	...	...	13.3	11.6
1927	...	...	...	...	12.7	12.3
1928	...	...	...	...	12.7	11.7
1929	...	...	...	...	15.5	13.4
1930	...	...	...	...	10.5	11.4
1931	...	...	...	...	11.9	12.3
1932	...	...	...	...	13.0	12.0
1933	...	...	...	...	13.8	12.3
1934	...	...	...	...	13.8	11.8
1935	...	...	...	...	15.3	11.7
1936	...	...	...	...	15.8	12.1
1937	...	...	...	...	14.4	12.4
1938	...	...	...	...	11.9	11.6
1939	...	...	...	...	15.4	12.1
1940	...	...	...	...	16.6	14.3
1941	...	...	...	...	11.7	12.9
1942	...	...	...	...	12.1	11.6
1943	...	...	...	...	12.5	12.1
1944	...	...	...	...	12.7	11.6
1945	...	...	...	...	12.5	11.5
1946	...	...	...	...	11.5	11.4
1947	...	...	...	...	12.7	12.0
1948	...	...	...	...	11.3	10.8
1949	...	...	...	...	12.4	11.7
1950	...	...	...	...	11.8	11.6
1951	...	...	...	...	12.7	12.5
1952	...	...	...	...	11.7	11.3

Statistics for 1951, 1952 and the period 1947—1951

BOROUGH OF LEIGH	Per 1000 Estimated Population			Mortality Rate	
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	Maternal	Infants
				Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 live births
Mean of 5 years (1947 to 1951)	17.7	12.2	0.31	0.96	35
Year 1951	14.7	12.7	0.18	1.36	25
Year 1952	13.9	11.7	0.17	Nil	27
Increase or decrease in 1952 on 5 years average (1947 to 1951)	—3.8	—0.5	—0.14	—0.96	— 8
Increase or decrease in 1952 on 1951	—0.8	—1.0	—0.01	—1.36	+ 2

Birth Rate.

The total number of registered live births assignable to the Borough of Leigh for the year 1952 was 670 as compared with 712 in the previous year. The corresponding Birth Rate for the two years respectively are 13.9 and 14.7 per 1,000 of estimated population.

The following table gives the Birth Rate for Leigh and England and Wales during the last 25 years :—

					Leigh	England and Wales
1928	...	...	...	...	16.3	16.7
1929	...	...	...	...	13.7	16.3
1930	...	...	...	...	14.5	16.3
1931	...	...	...	...	15.7	15.8
1932	...	...	...	...	14.8	15.3
1933	...	...	...	...	14.5	14.4
1934	...	...	...	...	14.0	14.8
1935	...	...	...	...	13.6	14.7
1936	...	...	...	...	12.8	14.8
1937	...	...	...	...	13.5	14.9
1938	...	...	...	...	15.3	15.1
1939	...	...	...	...	14.5	15.0
1940	...	...	...	...	15.5	14.6
1941	...	...	...	...	18.1	14.2
1942	...	...	...	...	18.3	15.8
1943	...	...	...	...	19.8	16.5
1944	...	...	...	...	19.3	17.6
1945	...	...	...	...	18.8	16.1
1946	...	...	...	...	20.4	19.1
1947	...	...	...	...	22.2	20.5
1948	...	...	...	...	17.9	17.9
1949	...	...	...	...	17.4	16.7
1950	...	...	...	...	16.5	15.8
1951	...	...	...	...	14.7	15.5
1952	...	...	...	...	13.9	15.3

Still Birth Rate.

The total number of registered still births assignable to the Borough during the year was 15 as compared with 26 in the previous year. Giving rates for the two years of 0.31 and 0.53 respectively per 1,000 estimated population. The still birth rate for England and Wales during the period was 0.35.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases for the Year 1952.

	England & Wales	160 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns Resid- ent Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census	London Admin. County	Leigh
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
Births—					
Live Births	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	13.9
Still Births	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.31
	22.6 (a)	24.6 (a)	23.0 (a)	19.2 (a)	22.0 (a)
Deaths—					
All Causes	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	11.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Whooping Cough ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.20
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02
Smallpox... ..	0.00	—	—	—	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.47
Notifications (Correc- ted)—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	2.65
Whooping Cough ...	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	2.44
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.06
Smallpox... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Measles	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	13.52
Pneumonia	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.60
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.04
Non-paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	17.87 (a)	23.94 (a)	10.22 (a)	30.77 (a)	0.00 (a)
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths—					
All causes under 1 year of age	27.6(b)	31.2	25.8	23.8	26.8
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age ...	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
(a) Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births					
(b) Per 1,000 Total live births.					

Incidence and Mortality of Tuberculosis 1952

Age periods						New Cases				Deaths			
						Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
10	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	—	1	1	—	1
35	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
45	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals						14	12	3	1	6	2	—	2
						26		4		8		2	

Incidence and Mortality of Tuberculosis, 1940-1952

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Notified cases :—													
(a) Respiratory ...	35	29	33	34	31	32	21	24	42	27	27	35	26
(b) Non-respiratory	16	14	9	13	14	9	9	6	12	6	14	14	4
Deaths :—													
(a) Respiratory ...	31	20	26	13	14	15	11	18	17	17	14	9	8
(b) Non-respiratory	4	2	6	5	4	4	5	1	3	1	—	5	2

Summary of the incidence of the principal notifiable diseases :—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Scarlet Fever ...	444	167	105	177	128
Diphtheria ...	5	2	—	—	—
Measles ...	581	267	584	315	653
Whooping Cough ...	111	154	215	35	118
Pneumonia ...	39	41	33	44	29
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	7	1	2	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	3	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	2	1	2	25	1
Erysipelas ...	13	18	13	11	3
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	2	4	4	2
Food Poisoning ...	—	4	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	7	—
	1203	660	958	620	934

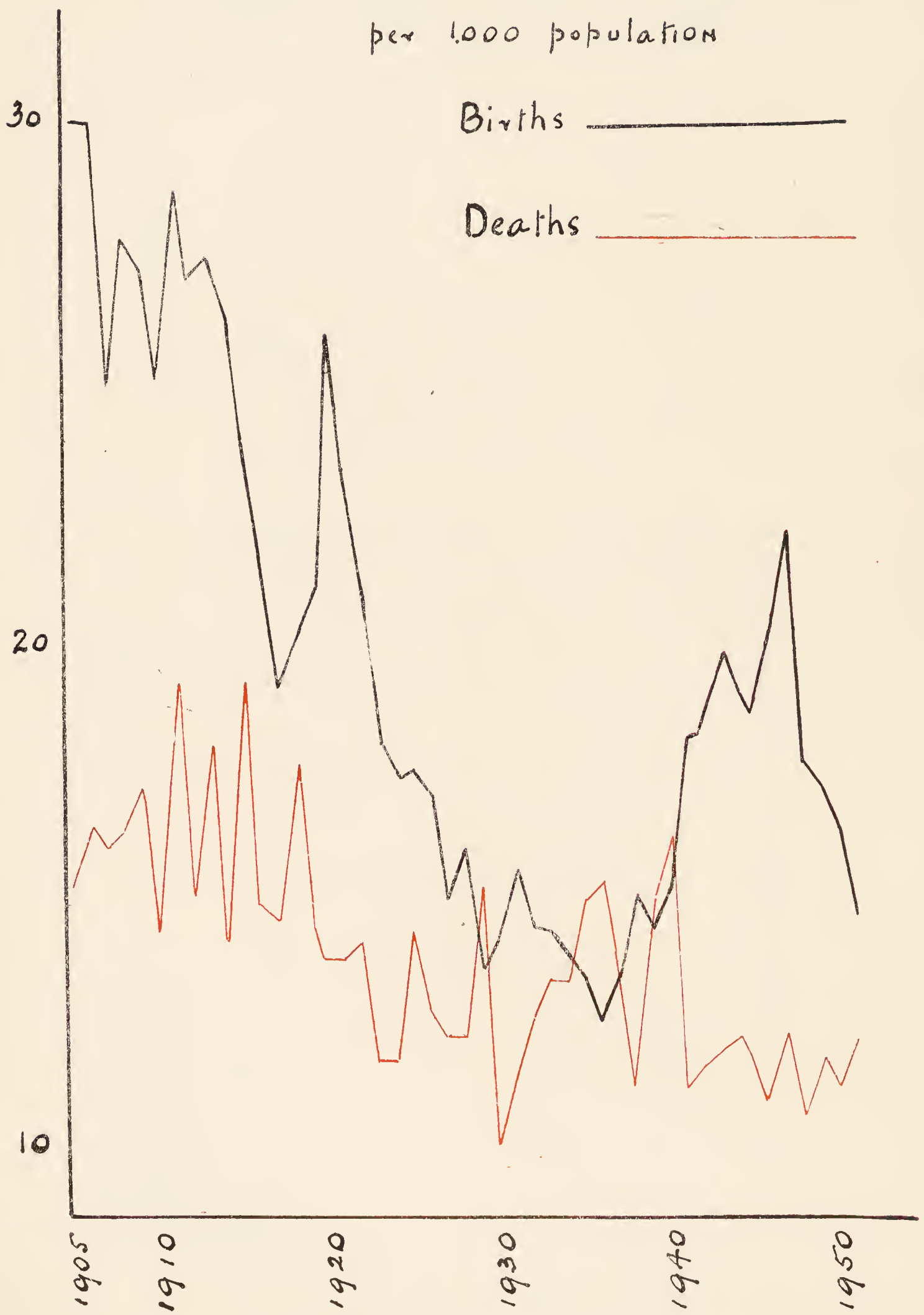
Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) 1952

Disease	Under 1		1—		2—		3—		4—		5—		10—		15—		20—		35—		45—		65 & over		Age Unknown		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	2	—	7	6	5	6	10	2	27	36	7	14	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	68
Measles ...	20	10	27	35	51	40	56	42	68	56	125	116	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349	304
Whooping Cough	5	3	9	7	10	11	6	11	9	9	17	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	61
Pneumonia ...	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	16	13
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	27	14	38	42	70	58	68	60	88	67	171	173	9	19	3	2	4	5	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	1	485	449

Birth and Death Rates

From 1905 to 1952

per 1,000 population



Section B

**GENERAL PROVISION
OF THE
HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE
BOROUGH**

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Leigh Ambulance Station Tel. Leigh 939.

CARE OF CHILDREN—CHILDREN ACT, 1948

Children's Committee, Lancs. C.C.—Area No. 9

Area Children's Officer :

Miss D. B. Roberts,
Hyde Lodge,
Clarendon Road,
Eccles.

Tel. : Eccles 1877

CLINICS

1. Ante-Natal

Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh.
Each Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.

2. Artificial Sunlight

Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh.
By arrangement

3. Diphtheria Immunisation

- (i) At the four County Clinics in the Leigh area by arrangement as required.
- (ii) The general practitioner service.

4. Maternity and Child Welfare

- (i) Stonehouse Clinic—each Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
- (ii) Chapel Street Clinic—each Tuesday, 2—4 p.m.
- (iii) Westleigh Clinic—each Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.
- (iv) Nangreaves Street Clinic—each Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.

5. **Ophthalmic**
Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh.
Each Thursday morning
6. **Orthopaedic**
Elliott Street Clinic, Tyldesley.
2nd Wednesday afternoon each month
7. **Post-Natal**
Stonehouse Clinic, Leigh.
Each Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
8. **School Health and Minor Ailment**
(i) Stonehouse Clinic—each morning.
(ii) Chapel Street Clinic—Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
(iii) Westleigh Clinic—Monday and Friday mornings.
(iv) Nangreaves Street Clinic — Tuesday and Thursday mornings.
9. **Speech Therapy**
5 Market Place, Leigh.
By appointment
10. **Tuberculosis**
Chest Clinic, Church Street, Leigh.
11. **Venereal Diseases**
(i) Civic Centre, Bolton.
Males and Females—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
2 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
(ii) Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan.
Males ... Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Females ... Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

CONVALESCENCE

Under arrangement made by the Lancashire County Council through the Divisional Medical Officer.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

Under arrangements made by the Regional Hospital Board.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

Full-time Health Visitor School Nurses are employed in the area by the Lancashire County Council.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Provided by the Lancashire County Council through the Divisional Medical Officer.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

District Nurses employed full-time are provided in the area by the Lancashire County Council.

HOSPITALS

1. **General**—Leigh Infirmary.
Atherleigh Hospital, etc.
2. **Infectious Diseases**—Astley Hospital, Astley.
Hulton Lane, Bolton, etc.
3. **Maternity**—Bolton District General Hospital, Farnworth, etc.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Regional Hospital laboratories at Leigh, Wigan and Bolton Infirmaries and at the Monsall laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

MATERNITY HOMES

Firs Maternity Home, Leigh.
Haslam, Havercroft and Heaton Grange Maternity Homes, Bolton.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Domiciliary midwives employed whole-time in the area by the Lancashire County Council.

MORAL WELFARE WORK

Local Worker :—

Miss A. Rigby
186 Chapel Street
Leigh

Tel. : Leigh 1061

(Council for Moral Welfare)

NURSING HOMES

None in the district.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

Provision for their care is made by the Lancashire County Council in conjunction with voluntary organisations.

WELFARE SERVICES

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council residential accommodation at Atherleigh Grange, Leigh and at Bolton District General Hospital Annexe, Farnworth.

No hostels in the district.

X-RAY FACILITIES

At Leigh, Bolton and Wigan Infirmaries. Facilities for special chest cases at the Chest Clinic, Church Street, Leigh.



Section C

**PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL
OVER INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES**

PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL

In my last Annual Report I broadly indicated the reasons for the variation in prevalence and degree of infectious disease, drew attention to the ever present risk of a return to epidemic proportions and concurrent increase in mortality as well as morbidity and consequent need to continue unabated our preventive measures.

As expected, the year under review has seen an outbreak of measles of epidemic proportions and a considerable increase in whooping cough notifications. Fortunately on the other hand, the other infectious diseases have not been unduly prevalent and the more serious ones kept in abeyance.

On the whole the health of the Borough has remained satisfactory.

CHICKENPOX (Varicella)

This disease is not notifiable in the Borough. Normally the disease is comparatively mild in character and is mainly of importance because it may closely resemble smallpox and so raise difficulties of differential diagnosis which may have far reaching consequences.

There are no known specific measures for its control.

DIPHTHERIA

According to the Ministry of Health, over ten million children in England and Wales have been immunised against diphtheria in the past twelve years and in that period notifications of diphtheria have fallen from over 23,000 in the year 1944 to a new low figure of 274 for the first nine months of 1952. At the same time the number of deaths from diphtheria has decreased from 934 to 31 (provisional).

This striking reduction both in the number of cases and of deaths must be a matter of satisfaction to all who have worked unremittingly to bring it about—but it is by no means the end of the story.

The decline in the number of deaths was not so marked in 1952 as in previous years and the number of children now accepting immunisation against the disease is seriously below the number considered necessary to eradicate the disease from the community. To this latter end it is considered that the protection rate should be at least 75% of the child population. In 1952 it was only 31% for the Country as a whole.

The main reason for the low acceptance rate is that the fear of diphtheria has declined among parents in a direct relation to the decline of the disease itself. The majority of parents of young children nowadays have never seen or heard of a case of diphtheria among their neighbours children and are more afraid of illness they know than of diphtheria.

Nevertheless, the cold fact remains that diphtheria still occurs and still kills and there is no reason to suppose that the people of Leigh will continue to enjoy their recent freedom from the disease unless they have their children immunised against it.

Immunisation is simple, virtually painless and provided free. For full protection a child should be given two injections, at a month's interval, before its first birthday, a single reinforcing dose at the age of five years when entering school and as an additional precaution, a second reinforcing dose three or four years later.

DYSENTERY

Only one notification of this disease has been received during the year, as against twenty-five the previous year.

The prevention and control of the disease requires the understanding co-operation of all who handle food or drink consumed by others, for it is mainly through them that the disease can be spread, good sanitation and a high standard of personal hygiene in the community.

ENCEPHALITIS

No case of this infectious disease of the brain has been notified.

ERYSIPELAS

Three cases were reported as against eleven the previous year. Modern treatment has considerably improved the outlook in this disease and reduced the need for hospital treatment. It can still, however, be a serious disease and can bring about a fatal issue.

FOOD POISONING

Food poisoning is notifiable under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act. No outbreak occurred during the year.

As in the case of dysentery the prevention and control of food poisoning requires the understanding co-operation of all who handle food or drink consumed by others, good sanitation and a high standard of personal hygiene practised by all members of the community.

MALARIA

No new or relapsed cases were reported.

MEASLES

This year, as expected, the disease was very wide spread, six hundred and fifty-three cases being notified as against three hundred and fifteen the year before. As in previous outbreaks, however, the disease tended to be fairly mild in character and complications exceptional.

The disease is notifiable under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

No case was notified.

MUMPS (Infective Parotitis)

This infection of the salivary glands is not notifiable, but it is known that cases have occurred, some in adults, when the disease can be very incapacitating.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

This disease is a specific bowel infection caused by swallowing infected food or drink. Its prevention depends upon sanitation, clean food and safe water supplies, fly extermination and personal hygiene.

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927, carriers of the disease may be excluded from any trade concerned with the handling of food or drink.

No case was reported during the year under review.

PNEUMONIA

Twenty-nine cases were reported, as against forty-four the previous year.

POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile Paralysis)

Two confirmed cases were notified.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

This is not a disease in itself. It is any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F (38°C.) or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage.

No case was notified.

SCARLET FEVER

The disease was not quite as prevalent as last year, one hundred and twenty-eight cases being notified, as compared with one hundred and seventy-seven in 1951.

SMALLPOX (Variola)

While every care is taken at all points of disembarkation to prevent the entrance of this serious disease into this country, the risk of an outbreak is ever present.

Vaccination and re-vaccination remain our most potent weapons against the disease and I cannot recommend too strongly that the community, both young and old, seek such protection.

Unfortunately the general public continues to be very complacent about the matter, until a case occurs in their midst, when they tend to stampede and thus suddenly throw a heavy burden on the already strained medical services.

No case occurred in the Borough during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Twenty-six new respiratory and four new non-respiratory cases were notified during the year as compared with thirty-five and fourteen respectively the previous year.

At the same time there were eight deaths from respiratory infection and two deaths from non-respiratory infection.

Modern advances both in the prevention and treatment of this disease have greatly improved the outlook and give hope that this historical scourge of mankind will eventually be mastered.

TYPHOID FEVER

Like paratyphoid fever, typhoid fever is a specific infection of the bowel, caused by swallowing infected food or drink and its prevention follows similar lines.

No case was reported during the year.

VENEREAL DISEASES

None of the venereal diseases are notifiable. Control is difficult depending as it does on other factors as well as purely medical.

Treatment is in the hands of the Regional Hospital Board.

WHOOPING COUGH

One hundred and eighteen cases were notified as against thirty-five the previous year.

With the subjugation of diphtheria, whooping cough is now the most serious and debilitating infectious disease of child life and it is to be hoped that the public will soon be given the benefits of effective immunisation, as indicated by the results of the extensive field research recently completed by the Medical Research Council.

Section D

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE
AREA**

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GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Summary of Visits by the Sanitary Inspectors.

	Inspec- tions	Re-inspec- tions	Total	Defaults found	Defaults remedied
Dwellinghouses—					
Public Health Act, 1936 ...	1022	3565	4587	1180	1054
Housing Act, 1936	135	—	135	—	—
Overcrowding	44	3	47	16	1
Houses let-in-lodgings ...	2	2	4	—	—
do. for Vermin	15	6	21	3	4
do. Dirty	11	10	21	4	2
General Sanitation—					
Tents, Vans, Sheds	24	35	59	40	22
Canal Boats	18	—	18	—	—
Cinemas, Theatres, Dance and Billiard Halls	8	9	17	2	2
Streets, Passages, Footpaths	6	15	21	3	3
Marine Store Dealers ...	6	—	6	—	—
Infectious Diseases	125	8	133	—	—
Schools	23	7	30	3	5
Stables	22	2	24	2	—
Piggeries	108	129	237	2	11
Keeping of fowls	9	2	11	1	—
Rats and Mice	163	44	207	23	11
Public Conveniences ...	32	6	38	2	1
Farms	37	61	98	1	—
Tips	14	2	16	1	—
Drain Testing	93	43	136	7	5
Water courses... ..	10	9	19	4	3
Smoke Observations ...	189	—	189	—	—
Pet Animals Act	3	10	13	—	—
Miscellaneous	505	22	527	3	4
Shops Act	263	24	287	3	1
Factories Mechanical					
do. Power	83	82	165	10	5
do. Non-Mechanical	3	6	9	7	5
do. Means of escape in case of fire	15	6	21	—	—
Outworkers	2	—	2	—	—
Workplaces	8	3	11	2	—
Food Premises—					
Markets	61	44	105	—	—
Bakehouses	138	43	181	42	29
Canteens	70	37	107	—	—
Dairies	57	4	61	—	—
Milkshops	16	—	16	—	—
Butchers	84	8	92	1	1
Fish Friers	45	9	54	—	—
Wet Fish Shops	16	2	18	—	—
Greengrocers	16	—	16	—	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers	43	8	51	—	—
do. Shops	72	39	111	—	—
do. Vehicles	9	1	10	—	—
Sweet Shops	4	—	4	—	—
Hotels	5	2	7	2	2
Public Houses	12	8	20	58	21
Off Licence Premises ...	4	2	6	—	—
Clubs... ..	3	—	3	—	—
Provision Shops	244	39	283	1	1
Food Warehouses	27	48	75	—	—
Slaughterhouses	644	179	823	—	—
Offensive Trades	12	—	12	1	1
TOTAL	4580	4584	9164	1424	1194

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors paid a total of 9,164 visits to all classes of premises as against 7,224 in 1951.

Complaints Received and Investigated.

The number of complaints received and investigated in the year by the staff was 916.

These complaints are classified in the following table :—

Nature of Complaint								Number received
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
„ W.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
„ Doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ Yard surface	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ House roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
„ Floor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ Sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ Wall and ceiling plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
„ Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ Washing boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Dampness due to various causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Insufficient and inadequate water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Water lodged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Dirty houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rain penetration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Smoke emission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Subsidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Henpens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
TOTAL								916

Infectious Diseases—Investigation and Disinfection.

125 visits of investigation and 8 re-visits were paid to premises where infectious diseases had occurred. In addition 31 visits were made by the Disinfecting Staff for the purpose of carrying out disinfection on account of the occurrence of notifiable diseases. 69 library books and eleven beds were disinfected.

Terminal disinfection after Scarlet Fever has been discontinued.

Disinfestation.

21 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors in the course of investigation of verminous premises.

A total of 36 premises were disinfested by the Disinfestation staff as follows :—

10 (33 rooms) Corporation houses ; 11 (33 rooms) Private houses ; 15 (26 rooms) miscellaneous premises.

Sales of Disinfectant by the Department realised £132 5s. 0d.

D.D.T. or Gammexane according to circumstances, have been used as sprays in solution of white spirit or as emulsions in water.

Testing of Drainage Systems.

136 tests were applied during the year to drainage systems which were suspected of being defective. Where drains were defective the works of repair were supervised by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Testing of new drainage is carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

Closet Accommodation.

Number of fresh water closets	...	15,620
Number of waste water closets	...	285 (approx.)
Number of tough closets	... ..	17 (schools)
Number of pail closets	... ..	24
Privy middins	... ..	19

During the year 7 waste water closets were converted into pedestal water closets. A sum of £8 or one half the cost of conversion whichever is the less, is paid to the owner on completion of the work.

The pail closets and privy middens are situated in the semi-rural area of the Borough where it is impracticable to provide water closets.

Sewerage Disposal.

The disposal is effected at the works of the Leigh and Atherton Joint Sewerage Board, Mather Lane, Leigh. The method of disposal is by percolating filters and humus tanks, with additional chemical treatment by chlorine gas.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

Frequent visits have again been made to those premises in the register.

At one of these houses a considerable amount of work has been carried out by the owner as a consequence of an informal approach.

Canal Boats.

There were no new registrations of Canal Boats during the year.

18 inspections were made, the object being to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936. No infringements were found.

There were no cases of infectious disease on any Canal Boat and it was not necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.

Piggeries.

The number of piggeries has again increased to 95, this would seem to be due to the inducements offered in the way of subsidy and so on to pig breeders. Generally speaking the piggeries give rise to little complaint and are reasonably well kept.

All plans for new piggeries submitted to the Borough Surveyor are mutually agreed with this department prior to submission to the Highways Committee, this co-operation to a large degree being responsible for the satisfactory conditions to be found.

237 visits were made during the year.

Rivers and Steams.

The position with regard to Westleigh Brook has improved during this year somewhat. The effluents from the Hindley and Westhoughton Sewage Works still continue to pass into the stream however.

Under the direction of the River Board the National Coal Board has erected Sludge lagoons at the Parsonage Colliery, where all the Coal Washery water is now treated prior to turning into the Westleigh Brook.

Offensive Trades.

There are two tripe dressers and one fat melter within the Borough. These premises are regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspectors to ensure that they comply with the Bye-Laws and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. A good standard has been maintained by the owners of the businesses.

Common-Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses situated within the Borough.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

One application for registration of premises was received during the year. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the premises were examined and found to be in order and the registration granted.

Two samples of filling materials were submitted to an approved analyst and reported on satisfactorily. Both were found to conform to the Regulations and the B.S.I. 1425 standard.

Marine Store Dealers

There are four premises registered as Old Metal and Marine Store Dealers in the Borough.

Public Baths.

The Public Baths consists of two plunges and 13 slipper baths. Facilities are available for Turkish baths.

Samples of swimming bath water are submitted weekly to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

Ninety-three samples in all were taken during the year.

Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary is supervised by the Department, the two disinfectors acting as attendants.

During the year 51 bodies were received for the following causes.

Accidents	...	...	...	6
Suicide	...	...	...	2
Natural Causes	...	...	...	42
Other Causes	...	...	...	1

Refuse Collection.

This service is under the control of the Director of Cleansing who has supplied the following information :—

Number of moveable ashbins	...	...	17,794
Number of ashbins emptied	...	...	854,112
Refuse dealt with at Destructor	...	...	262 tons
Refuse delivered to Tip	...	...	16,882 tons

Places of Public Entertainment.

There are seven cinemas and one theatre in the Borough.

Seventeen visits were paid in the year to this class of premises for the purpose of inspection of sanitary accommodation, ventilation and cleanliness.

When applications for renewal of entertainment licences are submitted to the Justices for the Borough, the Magistrates now make it a condition that such applications be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Sanitary Inspector, of suitability in regard to sanitary accommodation.

Shops Act, 1950.

There are 865 shops in the Borough, classification of which is given in the following table :—

CLASS								TOTAL
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Hardware and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Wallpaper, paint, etc....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cycles, Toys, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Newsagents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Boots, Shoes and Leather Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Temperance Bars and Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Drapers and Baby Linen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Garages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Clothiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Jewellers and Pawnbrokers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Post Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Radio and Electrical Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Travel Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tripe Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Builders Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Furnishers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Wool and Needlework	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wines and Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Opticians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Stationers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
TOTAL								865

During the earlier part of the year many complaints were received of shops being open beyond the permitted hours. This matter was investigated on several occasions including Sundays, warnings were given which had the desired effect.

A total of 287 visits for all purposes were made during the year.

Three informal notices were served under Section 38 of the Act requiring the provision of suitable and sufficient washing facilities.

WATER SUPPLY

The supply is taken in bulk from the Rivington reservoirs of the Liverpool Corporation, being sand filtered and chlorinated before distribution in the Borough.

Arrangements are also made with Manchester Corporation for a supply to be made available from the Thirlmere aqueduct.

Weekly sampling of the Town's Mains Water is undertaken for bacteriological examination. In all a total of 99 samples were examined in the year—50 being submitted by this department and 49 by the Supplying Authority.

Four samples were taken for chemical analysis. The table on page 40 shows the results of these analysis.

Eighty-seven samples of well water from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Number of houses with direct supply	
from main	13,949
Number of houses supplied by standpipe	1
Number of houses with private supply	9

Table giving Results of Chemical Examination of Town's Water Samples (Parts per 1,000,000)

Date	Sample	Colour	Oxygen absorbed from Per-manganate in 15 mins	Oxygen absorbed from Per-manganate in 3 hrs.	Ammonia	Album-inoid Ammonia	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Nitrogen as Nitrites	Combined Chlorine	Lead grains per gall.	ph value	Total solids in solution	Free Chlorine
4- 2-52	1	Normal	0.35	0.70	0.10	0.06	0.25	Nil	12	1/70	6.5	90	Minute Trace
6- 5-52	2	Normal	0.25	0.45	0.08	0.03	0.50	Nil	12	1/70	6.7	88	Trace
31- 7-52	3	Normal	0.10	0.25	0.04	0.04	0.40	Nil	13	1/140	6.8	92	Trace
10-12-52	4	Normal	0.29	0.62	0.02	0.05	0.40	Nil	13	Nil	6.4	86	Trace

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of factories on the register at end of year 176.

Table of Classification

Cotton and Rayon Textile Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Reed Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors and Overall Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Brick Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Builders Merchants and Stonemasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Joiners and Cabinet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Pottery Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Brewers Maltsters and Bottling (Stores)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Margarine Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mineral Water Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coach Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Engineers and Iron Foundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Motor Vehicle Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sheet Metal Workers and Welders	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Boot and Shoe Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Brush, Skip and Hamper Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cable Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Electricity Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Funeral Directors and Coffin Manufacturers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Launderers and Dry Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Paint Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rope Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	176

The following table gives particulars of the inspections during the year under Part One of the Factories Act, 1937, and an analysis of the defects which were found, with particulars of the action taken.

Factories, Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	No of defects				Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—					
Want of cleanliness	3	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	1	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :—					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	10	6	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	17	10	—	2	—

Factories, Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises (1)	No. on Register (3)	No. of Inspections (4)	No. of Written Notices (5)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (6)
Factories with mechanical power	5	9	10	—
Factories without mechanical power ...	170	165	7	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	176	175	17	—

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The number of factory and works chimneys situated within the Borough is 74.

The local Bye-law relating to emission of black smoke permits a maximum of two minutes in one half hour.

The following table gives details of the work done in this connection during the year :—

Number of chimneys observed (half hour observations)	...	189
Number of observations showing emission of black smoke in excess of Bye-laws limits	... ..	55
No. of intimation notices served	... ..	13
Number of abatement notices served	... ..	—

An average emission of 2.64 minutes of black smoke per half hour was recorded.

Smoke Abatement.

In the report last year mention was made of the efforts being made by the National Coal Board. The installation of mechanical stokers and ancilliary equipment to 5 boilers has now been completed at the Parsonage Colliery.

On a number of occasions it was necessary to draw the attention of the Colliery Management to heavy emissions of black smoke from Colliery locomotives when in the vicinity of dwellinghouses.

At the Bickershaw Colliery the installation of mechanical stoking equipment was completed to 4 boilers. It is intended that this shall continue until the whole battery of 12 boilers is converted.

This authority is a member of the National Smoke Abatement Society, the Regional Committee and also the Standing Joint Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on Atmospheric Pollution.

Colliery Spoil Banks.

Attention has continued to be given to the conditions of colliery spoil banks both in the Borough and the adjoining Urban District of Abram which have during the past year or two caused considerable nuisance from fumes. Visits were made by H.M. Inspector of Alkali and Other Works in company with the Senior Sanitary Inspector to the sites concerned on 10 occasions.

Some improvement was noticeable in the earlier part of the year but latterly conditions have deteriorated. At the end of the year the position is continuing under review.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The recording of the extent of atmospheric pollution, commenced in November, 1949, has continued during the year.

The apparatus in use consists of three standard deposit gauges and three lead-peroxide instruments. The latter is used to provide a useful index of what may be called the activity of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

Co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has continued in that the results of the analysis of the recording instruments are forwarded each month.

Sulphur determination by the Lead Peroxide Method

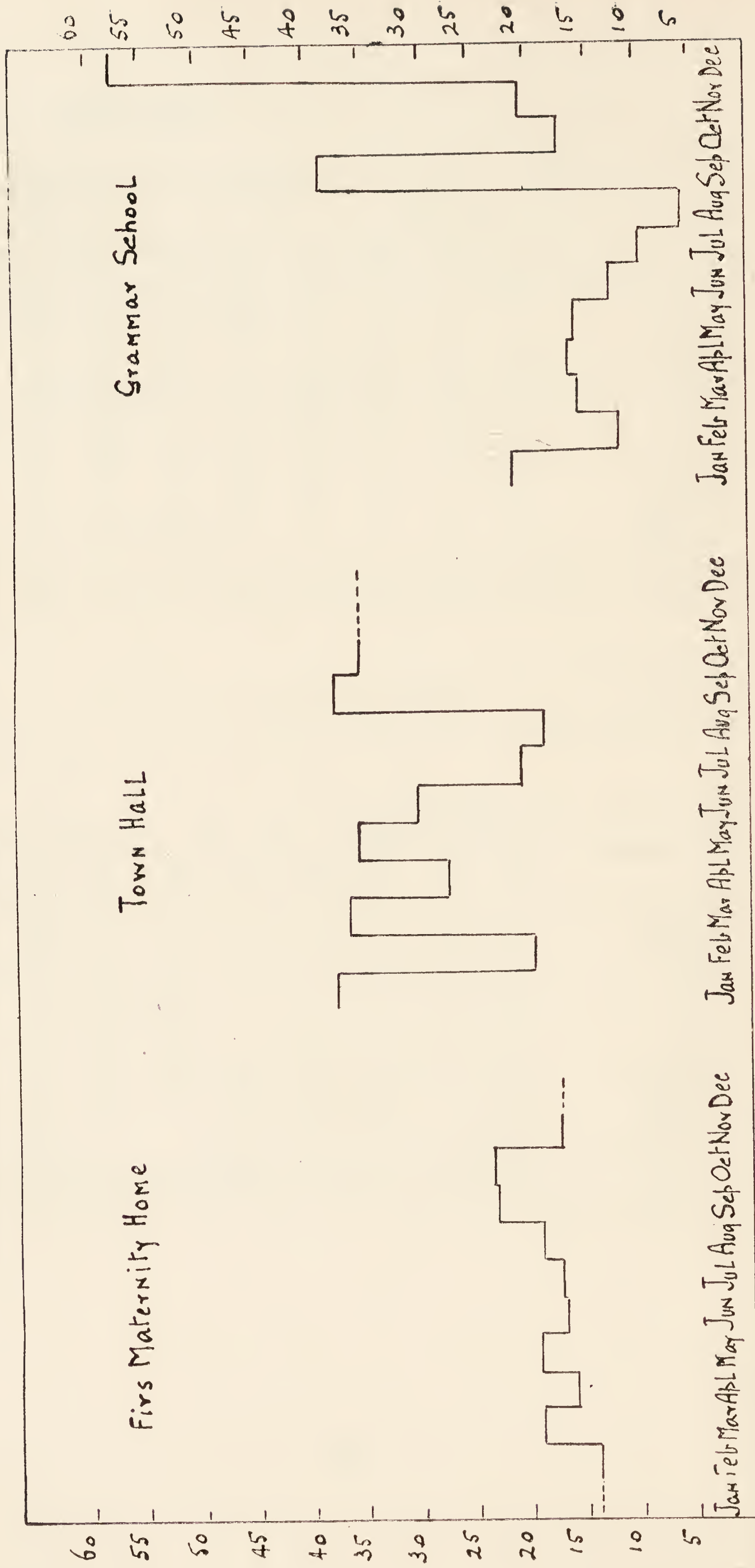
Month				Milligrammes per 100 square centimetres per day								
				Leigh Boys' Grammar School			Town Hall			Firs Maternity Home		
				1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
January	...	...	...	3.10	2.35	2.67	4.46	3.47	—	3.71	2.69	2.36
February	...	...	...	2.91	2.32	2.66	3.83	2.95	3.14	2.45	2.41	1.92
March	...	...	...	2.54	2.75	1.94	3.18	3.46	2.59	2.55	2.73	2.14
April	...	...	...	2.17	1.81	1.63	2.30	2.13	2.10	1.67	1.52	1.67
May	...	...	...	2.34	2.15	1.36	2.39	2.05	1.75	2.16	1.59	1.34
June	...	...	...	1.38	1.18	1.14	1.53	1.42	1.19	1.17	1.10	0.93
July	...	...	...	1.19	0.96	1.03	1.17	1.13	1.17	1.01	0.75	0.83
August	...	...	...	0.99	0.94	1.00	1.37	1.36	1.29	1.06	1.00	1.06
September	...	...	...	1.48	1.14	1.56	1.82	1.66	1.41	1.20	1.18	1.14
October	...	...	...	1.83	2.18	2.03	2.87	3.25	2.44	2.25	2.65	1.99
November	...	...	...	2.74	2.27	2.99	3.66	2.97	3.26	2.41	2.44	2.64
December	...	...	...	2.41	2.04	2.81	3.48	3.02	3.39	2.98	2.12	2.63
TOTAL	...	...	...	25.18	22.09	22.82	32.06	28.87	23.73	24.62	22.18	20.65
Average per month				2.09	1.84	1.90	2.67	2.40	2.15	2.05	1.84	1.72

Solid Matter Deposited

Month				Tons of solid matter per square mile								
				Leigh Boys' Grammar School			Town Hall			Firs Maternity Home		
				1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
January	...	...	12.93	20.91	21.25	33.00	31.66	37.55	19.43	54.07	—	
February	...	...	12.69	17.90	11.63	31.17	33.36	19.67	23.41	23.04	13.79	
March	...	...	9.38	25.39	16.33	21.49	43.59	36.28	15.41	24.14	18.82	
April	...	...	19.04	21.35	17.08	35.69	33.71	27.47	32.90	21.97	15.85	
May	...	...	15.43	16.53	16.67	—	29.17	35.65	25.82	18.71	18.98	
June	...	...	25.47	16.94	12.14	22.54	—	30.05	52.80	13.61	16.79	
July	...	...	11.47	17.04	9.95	19.32	—	20.95	15.95	26.90	17.05	
August	...	...	12.26	8.82	5.64	21.05	36.33	18.62	17.88	—	16.86	
September	...	...	23.03	11.74	38.61	32.80	24.49	38.17	27.37	15.20	23.33	
October	...	...	13.10	11.67	17.65	32.95	30.07	35.42	18.47	17.20	23.52	
November	...	...	23.57	—	20.05	32.56	41.27	—	44.53	25.15	17.26	
December	...	...	13.62	28.47	57.08	20.46	34.60	—	—	26.54	—	
TOTAL	...	...	191.99	196.76	244.08	303.03	338.25	299.83	293.97	266.53	182.25	
Average per month			15.99	17.88	20.34	27.54	33.82	29.98	26.72	24.23	18.22	

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Total Solids deposited in tons per square mile at the three collecting stations in the Borough.



HOUSING.

General Observations.

A study of the table of Defects found and remedied on page 49 gives a picture of the position at the end of the year with regard to the deterioration of property.

The defects recorded, in the main, are those which stand to be remedied more by the use of the Housing Act, 1936, rather than the provisions of the Public Health Act and the application of Closing Order or Clearance Area procedure. Before this can be redressed it is essential that a sufficient number of houses be available so that slum clearance work may be re-started.

Approximately a quarter of the houses in the Borough are of modern design, built and owned by the Corporation under the provisions of the Housing Acts. Of the remainder about one half are of the type built during the years preceding the first world war, having two rooms on the ground floor, whilst in some there is a scullery attached, with two or three bedrooms on the first floor. Most of these houses have a separate yard and closet exclusive to the use of each house, and there is access to the yard from a paved back passage or street usually about twelve feet in width.

The remaining houses are probably between sixty and a hundred years old, many of them are built in rectangular blocks and share the space thus enclosed as common yards. In these the closets are usually built together in a row, an arrangement which has the disadvantage of affording only the minimum of privacy.

The prevailing defects in the older houses are dampness and disrepair and many of the oldest group of houses are also badly arranged and congested with additional adverse features such as lack of air space and are dark and generally below the standard of housing accommodation in the district.

Comparatively few of the older cottage houses are provided with hot water installations, baths or internal conveniences and a number are without a separate yard exclusive to the use of one house.

The tenants of four houses in the Plank Lane area have been temporarily rehoused whilst repairs are to be effected as a result of mining subsidence.

During the year 10 houses were demolished voluntarily by their owners after the Corporation had previously re-housed the tenants.

In three cases summons were served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the abatement of nuisances in dwellinghouses. In two of the cases the owners carried out the work before the hearing and by consent of the Magistrates the summons were withdrawn. In the other case the case was heard by the Magistrates who granted the Corporation an order for the work to be done within 12 months.

TABLE OF HOUSING STATISTICS

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year—

1.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects	1061
	No. of inspections made for the purpose	4626
	No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
	No. of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonable fit for human habitation	620
2.	No. of dwellinghouses where defects were remedied during the year without service of formal notices	326
3.	Action under statutory powers during the year—	
	(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
	(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936—	
	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	314
	No. of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
	(a) By owners	216
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	70

Fitness of Houses.

No official representations were made under the Housing Act, 1936 during the year.

During the year two undertakings not to re-let were accepted by the Committee from owners of houses found to be unfit for habitation on condition the Corporation re-housed the tenants. Recommendations by the Health Committee for the re-housing of the tenants were accepted by the Housing Committee in each case..

During the year the tenants of five houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let have been accepted previously were re-housed.

At the request of the Housing Director 218 inspections were made with respect to the letting of Corporation houses.

The following table shows the number and types of defects found and remedied in dwellinghouses during the current year.

Nature											Found	Remedied
Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	152
Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	122
Eavesguttering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	108
Rainwater Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	39
Walls External	Defective	Brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	9
"	"	Dampness Penetrating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13
Walls Internal	Damp	Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	48
"	"	Defective	Wallplaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	66
"	"	Defective	Ceiling Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	31
Sinks and Slopstones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	25
Sink Waste Pipes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	23
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	27
Window Frames	Defective	Woodwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	20
"	"	Sashes and inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	63
Doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18
Fire-ranges	Defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19
"	Smoke emission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	24
Insufficient Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11
Closets—Fresh Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	162
"	Waste Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9
"	Privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Yards and Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	55
TOTAL											1180	1054

Public Health Act, 1936—Statutory Notices Served

Section of Act	Reason	No. of Notices
39	Defective sink	14
39	Drainage (Sub-soil drains)	30
39	Gutters downspouts	62
45	Defective water closets	102
56	Paving—yards	5
93	Conditions prejudicial to health	204
138	Water Supply	6
	TOTAL	423

Erection of Dwellinghouses.

The Borough Surveyor has supplied the following information :—

Number of Houses erected						1952	
						Houses	Flats
(a) Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	63	24
(b) Other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
(c) Other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	31	Nil
TOTAL						<u>94</u>	<u>24</u>

Overcrowding.

During the year 52 reported cases of overcrowding were investigated. Letters confirming the existence of overcrowding in 33 cases were sent to the Housing Director, recommending early consideration for re-housing.

Fifteen houses were de-crowded during the year, the number of occupants concerned being 59.

In general the extent of overcrowding could only be determined by survey, this at the present time cannot be done with existing staff. The Housing Committee allocates on a points scheme, all Corporation houses.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

At the end of the year there were 1,910 applicants on the Corporation housing list of which 1,326 were living in lodgings.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Hygiene.

In the last report the formation of a Clean Food Guild was referred to. During this year some further progress has been made by the Guild. Several films of an instructional nature on food hygiene have been shown and the local press has supported the venture by good reporting of such meetings.

The membership of the Guild at December 31st is as follows :—

	Premises Accepted	Application deferred until necessary work has been completed
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1	—
Dairies	1	—
Bakehouses	2	—
General Stores, Confectioners, Mixed Trades	6	—
Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens ...	1	—
Grocers	22	10
Butchers	23	4
Licensed Premises	2	—
Wine and Spirit Bottlers	1	—
Fruiterers, Greengrocery	3	1
Fish Friers	1	—
	63	15

Employee Membership

Total number of employee members :—

Grocers	110
Bakehouses	35
Confectionery	9
Butchers	29
Greengrocery	3
Fish Friers	1
	<u>187</u>

Codes of Practise for the following food trades have been formulated and accepted by those trades :—

- (1) Ice Cream Manufacturers and Distributors.
- (2) Hotels, Cafes and Refreshment Houses.
- (3) Bakehouses and Confectioners.
- (4) Butchers Shops.
- (5) Sweet Shops.
- (6) Fishmongers, Fishfriers and Preparers of Chipped Potatoes.
- (7) Grocers and General Stores.
- (8) Greengrocers Shops.

Interest has been stimulated amongst employers and employees in the subject. As witness of the interest being shown by some employers the following list of works done on a purely voluntary basis is interesting:—

- (a) Installation of washing facilities for use of employees.
- (b) Provision of constant hot water supplies.
- (c) Provision of clean overalls.
- (d) Installation of additional sinks.
- (e) Provision of storage accommodation for outdoor clothing.

It can be said that the Guild has made a satisfactory if unspectacular beginning in the campaign to awaken both the trade and the public to a consciousness of the necessity for a more hygienic outlook towards food handling. It is to be regretted however that no member of the staff of the Leigh Slaughterhouse including the Ministry of Food and the W.M.S.A. who are the body responsible for the distribution of meat for the Ministry has shown any interest in the objects of the Guild.

Survey of Licensed Premises.

In connection with the Clean Food Campaign a Survey of the conditions to be found in Licensed Premises was conducted and a report on the conditions found presented to the Health Committee. Grocers, chemist shops and other similar establishments used primarily for general food handling and distribution were not considered to come within the scope of such an investigation.

Attention was directed to beer raising apparatus, glass washing facilities and procedure, condition of licensed rooms, cellars and storage accommodation, sanitary accommodation and, where provided, catering facilities.

Copies of the Survey were also forwarded to each of the local Magistrates and to all the owners of licensed premises in the Borough and is presented as an addendum hereto.

The response by the owners has been very good and at the end of the year improvements, where required, were being carried out.

CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD PREMISES VISITED.

	No of visits paid
Markets	105
Bakehouses	181
Canteens and Restaurants	107
Dairies	61
Milkshops	16
Butchers	92
Fish Friers	54
Wet Fish Shops	18
Greengrocers	16
Ice Cream Manufacturers	51
do. Shops	111
do. Vehicles	10
Sweet Shops	4
Hotels	7
Public Houses	20
Off Licence Premises	6
Clubs	3
Provision Shops	283
Food Warehouses	75
Slaughterhouses	823
Offensive Trades	12
TOTAL	2055

Bakehouses

Number of Bakehouses on register	54
Number of inspections in year	181
Number of defects found	42
Number of defects remedied	29

Slaughterhouses.

There are two slaughterhouses in the Borough, one under requisition to the Ministry of Food at Buck Street, and one in Bengal Street under private control, but where pigs only are killed and cured by arrangement with the Ministry of Food, Ham and Bacon Division.

In the last Annual Report mention was made of a proposal by the Ministry of Food to erect an Abattoir on a site in Leigh, to serve the present Wigan, Bolton and Leigh distribution areas. This proposal was first made early in 1951, but at the end of 1952 no progress is to be recorded.

So far as Leigh is concerned the position now is that a privately owned slaughterhouse, which has been requisitioned since 1940, is serving the Borough and the adjoining Urban Districts of Atherton, Tyldesley, Golborne and Newton-le-Willows, with a combined population of about 120,000.

During a large part of the year killing and reception of cattle, sheep and pigs goes on to a comparatively late hour, giving rise from time to time of complaints in the neighbourhood. Since the establishment of this business about 40 years ago the district has become built-up and consequently complaints are not infrequent with respect to certain aspects of the work carried on.

The buildings have borne an extremely heavy throughput since the inception of the present control scheme in January 1940, much beyond their normal capacity. The premises are outmoded in many respects and attention should now be given to the provision of modern facilities.

In the light of these circumstances it would seem that an early decision by the Ministry of Food on the proposal to erect an abattoir in the district is urgently necessary, failing this, attention must be directed to securing improvement to existing premises.

The following table gives details regarding all animals which were slaughtered and inspected during 1952 :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3119	2293*	1815	20,964	15,083
Number inspected	3119	2293*	1815	20,964	15,083
All diseases except tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	6	8	35	27
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1477	1167	11	2738	292
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease or parasitic conditions other than Tuberculosis	47.38%	51.15%	1.04%	13.22%	2.11%
Tuberculosis only. *Whole carcasses condemned ...	21	106	5	—	83
*Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	435	1009	—	—	420
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	14.62%	48.62%	0.27%	—	3.33%

*Two cows were sent for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 by a Veterinary Surgeon, and are included in these figures.

**TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION FOR CAUSE OF
CONDEMNATION OF CARCASSES**

	Cattle	Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
Generalised Tuberculosis	21	95	—	83	5	204
Emaciation with Tuberculosis ...	—	11	—	—	—	11
Emaciation, pathological	—	1	16	1	1	19
Oedema, generalised	—	3	4	2	—	9
Decomposition, generalised ...	—	—	—	4	—	4
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	3	3
Peritonitis, Acute, septic	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, acute, septic	—	—	3	—	—	3
Pyæmia, including joint ill ...	—	—	—	—	3	3
Septicæmia	—	1	—	13	—	14
Swine Fever	—	—	—	1	—	1
Swine Erysipelas, Acute	—	—	—	3	—	3
Jaundice	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bruising extensive and severe ...	1	—	—	2	1	4
Moribund	—	—	12	—	—	12
TOTAL	22	112	35	110	13	292

Comparative Table Showing Total Weight of Meat Inspected and Condemned
HOME KILLED

	W E I G H T I N L B S.			
	Cattle including Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Total weight of carcase meat inspected 	2,941,546	896,877	2,390,974	84,103
Total weight of carcase meat passed fit for human consumption 	2,792,872 (94.95%)	891,899 (99.45%)	2,362,191 (98.79%)	83,425 (99.20%)
Total weight of carcase meat surrendered as unfit for human consumption 	148,674 (5.05%)	4,978 (0.55%)	28,783 (1.21%)	678 (0.80%)

These totals do not include offals or imported meat.

The following weight of Imported Meat was received at the Ministry of Food Depot.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat 	2196	15	—	12
Offals 	72	1	1	2
TOTAL 	2268	16	1	14

Of this 159 lbs. of Beef, and 150 lbs. Mutton were surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Two cows were sent for slaughter at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse by Veterinary Inspectors. One animal was from a farm within the Borough and the other from a farm in the Warrington Rural District.

One was affected with generalised Tuberculosis and condemned.

The other one was affected with localised Tuberculosis involving the condemnation of organs only.

Prescence of Cysticercus Bovis.

The following table gives particulars of the origin of the animals found to be infected and the ultimate disposal of the carcase.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Description of Animal	Date Slaughtered	Collecting Centre	Site of Lesions	Number of Cysts	Disposal
Black Heifer	10/ 3/52	Maud	Masseter	1	To Cold Storage
Red Steer ...	21/ 4/52	Cupar	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Cow ...	24/ 4/52	Manchester	ditto	1	ditto
Roan Cow ...	14/ 8/52	Crewe	ditto	1	ditto
Red Heifer ...	28/10/52	Manchester	Heart & Masseter	1	ditto

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There are 24 slaughtermen holding licences granted by this Authority.

Inspection of Other Foods.

The following table gives a list of Foods examined by the Sanitary Inspectors and rejected as unfit for human consumption. All were voluntarily surrendered.

	Containers	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Meat etc.	1483	1	7	3	4	13
„ Vegetables etc.	549	—	4	—	26	14
„ Fruit etc.	971	—	11	2	20	8
„ Fish etc.	81	—	—	3	2	11
„ Milk etc.	718	—	6	—	10	1
„ Sundries	957	—	8	2	16	6
Miscellaneous (Unpacked Food)	—	—	8	—	17	4
TOTAL	4759	3	7	1	14	9

Laboratory Facilities.

Samples for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Regional Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester. Thanks are again due to the Medical Director and his staff for the assistance afforded during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Dr. G. H. Walker, Ph.D., F.R.I.C., County Offices, Preston.

173 samples of milk and other foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The following classified table shows the results of the analysis of the samples.

Article	Number Examined			Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity		
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total
Almonds, Ground	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bacon	—	1	1	—	—	—
Banana Curd	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Flakes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beer	—	1	1	—	—	—
Borax	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bread Rye	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cascara Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese	—	4	4	—	—	—
Chocolate (Drinking)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cider... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cocoanut, Sugared	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carried forward	—	17	17	—	—	—

Article	Number Examined			Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity		
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total
Brought forward	-	17	17	-	-	-
Coffee	-	2	2	-	-	-
„ Dandelion	-	1	1	-	1	1
„ Extract Mixture (Dry) ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cornflour	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream, Table	-	1	1	-	1	1
Egg, Liquid (Frozen)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Epsom Salts	-	2	2	-	-	-
Fish, Bottled (Roll Mops) ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Flavouring Essence	-	2	2	-	-	-
Flour Confectionery (Jam Tarts &c)	-	2	2	-	-	-
„ Self-Raising	-	6	6	-	2	2
Fruit, Bottled in Syrup	-	2	2	-	-	-
„ Canned	-	1	1	-	-	-
„ Dried	-	1	1	-	-	-
„ Frozen (Strawberries in Syrup)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Grape Juice	-	1	1	-	-	-
Herbal Medicine	-	2	2	-	-	-
Honey	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream... ..	-	9	9	-	1	1
Jam	-	3	3	-	-	-
Jelly, Table	-	3	3	-	-	-
Lard	-	2	2	-	-	-
Margarine	-	3	3	-	-	-
Marmalade	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat, Cooked (Ham)	-	1	1	-	-	-
„ Potted	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meringue Mixture	-	1	1	-	-	-
Milk	7	55	62	-	2	2
Mincemeat	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Curd	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pickles	-	1	1	-	-	-
Puff Pastry	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rum	-	2	2	-	-	-
Sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sausages, Beef	-	4	4	-	-	-
„ Canned	-	1	1	-	1	1
„ Pork	1	1	2	1	-	1
„ Meat (Beef)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Semolina	-	1	1	-	-	-
Shrimps (Potted)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sodium, Bicarbonate	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soda Mint Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soft Drinks (concentrated) ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stout	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sweetmeat (Fruit & Nut Sandwich)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sweets	-	9	9	-	2	2
Tea	-	4	4	-	-	-
Vegetables, Canned	-	1	1	-	-	-
„ Frozen (Garden Peas)	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vinegar, Malt	-	2	2	-	-	-
Wine (Empire, Ruby)	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	165	173	1	10	11

Average Composition of Milk Samples 1940—1952

Year	No. of samples	Fat	Solids-not-fat	Total solids	Percentage Adulteration
1940	90	3.77	8.80	12.57	3.3
1941	88	3.70	8.68	12.38	1.1
1942	78	3.60	8.67	12.27	5.1
1943	61	3.79	8.60	12.39	3.3
1944	50	3.70	8.53	12.23	4.0
1945	38	3.61	8.55	12.16	7.9
1946	34	3.57	8.55	12.12	5.9
1947	60	3.81	8.52	12.23	16.6
1948	83	3.70	8.60	12.30	9.6
1949	80	3.67	8.56	12.23	8.7
1950	87	3.69	8.62	12.31	6.9
1951	70	3.65	8.66	12.31	4.2
1952	62	3.86	8.65	12.51	3.2
Average of 13 years		3.70	8.61	12.30	6.1

Adulterated Samples 1952

No. of Sample	Description	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
131	Dandelion Coffee ... (Informal)	No declaration of ingredients on label.	Packers communicated with.
151	Pork Sausage ... (Formal)	Deficient 23.8 per cent. of the minimum percentage of meat.	Manufacturers prosecuted and fined £10 and £2/2/0 costs.
171	Flour, Self-raising ... (Informal)	Available carbon dioxide 0.04 per cent. below minimum standard.	See 174
174	Flour, Self-raising ... (Informal)	Available carbon dioxide 0.38 per cent. Deficient 0.02 per cent. available carbon dioxide.	Same stock as No. 171. Remainder of stock returned to manufacturers.
183	Ice Cream ... (Informal)	Contained only 6 per cent. milk solids other than fat instead of 7.5 per cent.	Further sample genuine.
212	Sausages, Canned ... (Informal)	Contained 3.5 per cent. starch without declaration in list of ingredients.	Importers communicated with.
220	Milk (Informal) ...	Deficient 5 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified. Further sample genuine.
221	Milk (Informal) ...	Deficient 6.6 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified. Further sample genuine.
242	Table Cream ... (Informal)	Description Table Cream unsatisfactory. Makes a Jelly Table sweet similar to those made by Table Jelly compounds. Also contains saccharin and not dulcin as declared in list of ingredients.	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale.
268	Sweets (Treacle Toffee) (Informal)	Presence of butter is claimed on the label. Contains only 1.7 per cent. butterfat.	Manufacturers agreed to alter labels.
270	Rum and Butter Toffe (Informal)	Two ingredients in wrong order on the label	Manufacturers agreed to alter labels.

Milk Supply.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the trend with respect to the decline in the number of milk producers in the Borough. this having resulted in a substantial increase in the sale of heat-treated milk.

During this year the milk supply to the Borough underwent further concentration. This was effected by the trade itself, several dealers selling their business to a dairy company. The position now is that wholesale dairies supply heat-treated milk, either directly or through small retailers to about 95% of the population.

During the period 1932—1952 the position with regard to the retail sale of milk has completely altered and is of interest. In 1932 there were 117 registered distributors of whom 57 were actual producers of milk. In 1952 there are 151 registered distributors of whom 9 only produce milk, whilst a further 9 produce for sale by wholesale to the Milk Marketing Board. This decline in the number of producers together with the common sources of supply of heat-treated milk has materially altered the structure of Food and Drugs and biological sampling in the Borough. This trend is shown in the diminishing numbers of adulterated and T.B. positive samples.

Inspections of Dairies and Milk Shops were carried out at regular intervals throughout the year and found to be generally satisfactory.

No. of Registered Milk Distributors in the Borough	...	129
No. of Registered Dairies in the Borough	... ..	3

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. Article 20.

Action was taken under the above Regulation with respect to three samples of milk from three herds found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. The supply from each farm was subjected to heat-treatment until a final certificate from the Divisional Veterinary Surgeon of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries declaring the herd free from infection was received.

Bacteriological and Biological Examination of Milk Samples

Designation	No. taken	NATURE OF TEST							
		Methylene Blue		Turbidity Test		Phosphatase Test		Tubercle Bacilli	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Positive	Negative
Raw	105	88	17	—	—	—	—	3	100
Accredited	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Pasteurised... ..	35	34	1	—	—	35	—	—	6
Sterilised	17	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	25	25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
TOTAL	191	156	18	17	—	60	—	3	114

The Presence of Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.

111 samples of raw milk were submitted to the biological test for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Tubercle bacilli proved to be present in three or 2.70% of the samples. In each case where the presence of Tuberculosis was confirmed the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified.

With regard to the three positive samples mentioned in the previous paragraph, certificates were issued in each case (see page 61)⁶⁷ for compulsory pasteurisation during the period of the veterinary investigation, in accordance with Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Six samples of heat-treated milk were submitted to the biological test for the presence of Tuberculosis. These samples were negative.

Biological examinations for Tubercle Bacilli 1940—1952.

Year	No. of Samples raw milk and accredited milk	Biological Test		% of Samples found to contain Tubercle Bacilli
		T.B. +	T.B. —	
1940	106	12	94	11.32
1941	223	12	211	5.38
1942	255	21	234	8.23
1943	210	11	199	5.24
1944	203	6	197	2.95
1945	95	10	85	10.53
1946	107	5	102	4.67
1947	47	2	45	4.26
1948	116	9	107	7.76
1949	111	7	104	6.30
1950	97	7	90	7.21
1951	108	3	105	2.77
1952	111	3	108	2.70

Ice Cream.

In accordance with Section 14 (1) (a) Food and Drugs Act, 1938, seven premises were registered for the sale of Ice Cream during the year. At the end of the year 127 premises had been registered for the sale or manufacture of ice cream.

There are at present five manufacturers of ice cream licensed in the Borough.

All ice cream sold within the Borough is subject to frequent bacteriological examination. Samples are submitted to the Regional Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The following table shows the grades achieved of 138 samples of ice cream submitted for examination :—

Identification	No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
Leigh Manufacturers					
No. 1	16	15	—	1	—
No. 2	3	2	—	—	1
No. 3	12	11	1	—	—
Manufacturers premises outside the Borough					
No. 1	12	12	—	—	—
No. 2	7	3	1	1	2
No. 3	16	12	4	—	—
No. 4	1	1	—	—	—
No. 5	9	8	1	—	—
No. 6	4	1	—	1	2
No. 7	7	6	1	—	—
No. 8	5	5	—	—	—
No. 9	4	2	1	1	—
No. 10	1	1	—	—	—
No. 11	2	2	—	—	—
No. 12	9	5	3	1	—
No. 13	4	3	1	—	—
No. 14	10	5	2	2	1
No. 15	5	5	—	—	—
No. 16	1	1	—	—	—
No. 17	9	2	2	5	—
No. 18	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	138	103	17	12	6

Where samples on examination are found to be below Grade II special visits are made to those premises situated within the Borough. In the case of samples from a source outside the Borough the appropriate local authority is informed and follow-up samples taken.

The following table gives the results of the examination of Ice Cream samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act from 1949.

Year	Fat%	Total Solids %
1949	8.0	31.9
1950	8.9	32.7
1951	9.8	35.5
1952	9.8	32.7
Average	9.1	33.2

Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Hawkers.

Any person, who shall by himself, or any person employed by him, sell or offer or expose for sale, any meat or meat food product, or fish, fruit or vegetables from any cart, barrow or other vehicle or from any basket, pail, tray or other receptacle, must be registered.

The number of persons on the register at the end of the year was 65.

Premises.

All Premises used or proposed to be used for storage of meat, meat food products, or fish, fruit or vegetables must be registered.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was 52.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 (Section 14).

Ice Cream.

Under the above Act no premises, unless registered for that purpose, by the Council, shall be used for the sale or the manufacture for purposes of sale of any commodity consisting of ice cream, or any substance similar thereto, or the storage of any such commodity intended for sale.

At the end of the year 127 premises had been registered for the sale or manufacture of ice cream.

Preserved Foods, etc.

Under the above Act all premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish, or other food intended for sale must be registered.

The number of premises registered at the end of the year was 97.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year as a result of complaints and continuous survey 1,113 premises were inspected. As a result, 390 infestations were found and in course of treatment 2,055 visits were paid by the Rodent Operator.

In 34 cases defective drainage systems were found and subsequently repaired.

Two notices were served under Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 requiring the carrying out of structural repairs. In one case the work was carried out by the Corporation in default. In view of the number of infestations found in the course of survey (213) it would appear that the general public do not fully realise the importance of prompt measures being taken to destroy rats. A free service for the distruction of rats and mice is given to occupiers of dwellinghouses, conditional on there being no contributory negligence. A complaint made in person or by telephone to the Health Department will bring this service into action. For the treatment of business premises an hourly charge based on the cost of materials used and the Operator's time, is made. To facilitate the work of Sewer Treatment arrangements were made with the Borough Surveyor to provide two new manhole inspection chambers where sewer baiting had proved difficult.

£61 16s. 11d. was re-charged to owners of business premises for the services of the Rodent Operator during the year.

Summary of visits made for purpose of survey

Premises	No. of visits
Houses	653
Factories	44
Food Premises	47
Shops (Not Food)	43
Water Courses	4
Schools	5
Piggeries	2
Market Ground	1
Farms	1
Hen Runs	45
Brooks	11
Workplaces	5
Clubs	3
Slaughterhouses	2
Cinemas	3
Garages	6
Allotments	28
Highways	3
Offices	8
Parks	1
Public Houses	2
TOTAL	917

Summary of Visits for purposes of treatment

Premises	No. of Visits		Non-Poisonous Baits		Poison Baits				Estimated Total Kill Rats Only
			Rats only		Rats	Mice	Rats	Mice	
	Rats	Mice	Laid	Taken	Laid		Taken		
Houses	1052	305	1329	352	200	756	151	297	265
Factories	143	26	885	190	801	997	207	207	322
Food Premises	124	140	306	143	135	1004	53	302	52
Shops (Not food)	10	7	12	2	1	76	1	15	2
Schools	3	25	—	—	—	186	—	72	—
Farms	24	—	180	55	21	—	11	—	46
Poultry Pens ...	5	—	20	5	2	—	2	—	8
Brooks	89	—	697	245	134	—	99	—	260
Tips	15	—	191	61	21	—	21	—	80
Clubs... ..	22	—	67	17	63	—	24	—	18
Housing Sites ...	13	—	121	39	15	—	15	—	40
Playing Fields ...	7	—	32	6	2	—	2	—	6
Highways	16	—	31	22	23	—	19	—	55
Slaughterhouses	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Premises	25	—	61	18	70	—	30	—	80
TOTALS ...	1552	503	3932	1155	1488	3019	635	893	1234

Sewer Infestation.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries procedure as to the methods of pre-baiting and poisoning is adhered to throughout this work. The disinfection of sewers comprises what is known as an initial treatment followed by maintenance of a similar kind at six-monthly intervals.

The Workable Area Committee for Rodent Control has formed a useful link with adjacent Authorities for discussion on problems affecting the work.

Two further maintenance treatments of sewers were undertaken and a comparative table of all treatments undertaken since the inception of this scheme in 1945 to date is given below.

Sewer Treatment — Rats

Year	Treat- ment No.	No. of Man- holes treated	Pre-Baiting (2 days)		Poison Baiting			Esti- mated Kill
					Taken		Not Taken	
			Taken	Not taken	Good	Small		
1945	1	834	107	727	68	38	728	1160
	2	834	31	803	10	22	802	280
1946	3	224	137	311	36	37	151	660
	4	224	135	313	27	35	162	593
1947	5	87	119	55	42	20	25	693
1948	6	93	99	87	24	27	48	500
	7	102	75	129	24	16	62	427
1949	8	106	14	91	30	22	54	520
	9	117	25	82	35	16	66	510
1950	10	94	48	46	14	34	46	930
	11	104	63	41	3	56	45	620
1951	12	64	49	15	4	38	22	420
	13	108	46	62	4	42	62	460
1952	14	106	64	42	1	64	41	222
	15	121	65	56	2	60	59	215

REPORT BY THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

ON A

SURVEY OF LICENSED PREMISES

IN THE

BOROUGH OF LEIGH

PRESENTED

TO THE

HEALTH COMMITTEE

FEBRUARY 26th, 1952

REPORT OF A SURVEY OF LICENSED PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH OF LEIGH

The various classes of such establishments in the Borough appear in the licensing register as follows :—

Licensed Victuallers	Beer Keepers	Off Licenses	Grocers	Wine Keepers	Licensed Clubs	Total
42	41	9	17	12	30	151
(X)	(X)	(X)			(X)	

All premises marked (X) were inspected.

On the following pages are given the results of the Survey, the conditions found are discussed and suggestions made, which if adopted, will improve the hygienic standard of such premises.

The report on the Survey is presented under the following headings :—

- i. Public Houses
- ii. Licensed Clubs
- iii. Off Licenses (sale of beer only)
- iv. Recommendations.

(i) PUBLIC HOUSES

The eighty-three public houses situated in the Borough are owned by five different brewery companies.

Beer Raising Apparatus.

The enquiry reveals a variety of materials in use in the beer raising apparatus which can be classified as follows :—

Stainless steel ...	...	...	163
Monel metal ...	...	...	91
Lead and rubber ...	...	...	30
Rubber and glass ...	...	...	66
Rubber only ...	...	...	36
Direct from barrel ...	...	...	1

The hygienic requirements for beer raising apparatus are :—

- (a) freedom from risk of metallic or dirt contamination of the beer.
- (b) ease of cleansing.

Pump lines of stainless steel, monel metal or plastic material comply with the above requirements and are satisfactory.

Pump lines of lead, tin-lined lead, tinned lead and glass with rubber connections or lines consisting only of rubber tubing fail to meet these requirements.

The following is an extract from the report presented to the Food Standards Committee by its Metallic Contamination Sub-Committee of the Ministry of Food.

“ There is a considerable risk of contamination of beer and cider and other beverages as a result of the use of lead pipes in brewery, bottling plant or licensed premises. We recommend that the use of lead pipes and lead containers should be discontinued in all these premises as soon as possible and should be prohibited in due course.”

Over-Spillage.

Although some licensees state that such beer is not re-used evidence is available that the general practice is for spillage to be collected, filtered and re-used.

Collection is almost universally made by a jug or other similar container situated on the drip trays in the bar. In three instances it was found that return pipes carry the beer from drip trays to either a bucket or direct to a barrel in the cellar. There was no evidence that beer left in customers glasses was re-sold.

The disposal of over spill beer raises an important question. Does this practice carry with it any danger to health and if it be discontinued who will bear the burden of loss. In the majority of cases, locally, drinking glasses without handles are used and it is conceivable that there is a possibility of contamination from the bar attendants' hands whilst drawing beer. Again the majority of utensils used for the collection of drip beer are uncovered and subject to surface contamination. The Manufacture of larger glasses, clearly marked, leaving a suitable margin for “ head ” at the top of the glass would help to solve this problem. It would, in any case, seem to be unjust to require the publican to suffer financial loss through the rejection of over spillage.

Glass Washing Facilities and Procedure.

That the sterilisation and cleansing of drinking glasses is essential and must be accepted as a basic principle.

This involves the removal of residues from inside and outside of glasses and the adoption of a suitable method of sterilisation.

All bars are fitted with at least one sink together with a supply of cold water laid on from the main, and hot water is also available in all but six instances. The method of hot water supply in each case is given in detail in the summary. Hot water is necessary where one sink only is in use for glass washing. In sixty-three cases the sole means of providing hot water is the ordinary back-boiler. Although this source cannot in itself be regarded as satisfactory, in view of the fact that it is dependent upon the continued firing of back-boiler and in hot weather it is almost certain that hot water will not be available. Another objection in several cases is the long "carry" from cistern to delivery point—the supply can in no way be regarded as providing an instantaneously available hot water supply.

Sinks are either of the combined stainless steel type or copper bowl combined with a drainer of other metal. Eighteen sinks were found to be unsatisfactory due to defective or fractured drainer tops or fouling at the lip between drainer and copper bowl. In three cases the copper bowls were too small for effective glass washing.

Glass Washing Procedure.

The several methods of glass washing now in use in the various houses are classified below.

1.	Premises using a warm rinse water with addition of sterilising agent followed by draining and wiping with a cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
2.	Premises using a hot and cold rinse only, then draining and wiping with a cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
3.	Premises using a cold water rinse with the addition of sterilising agent followed by draining and wiping with a cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
4.	Premises using glass washing machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

It was noted that eleven different brands of "Sterilising" agents are in use for washing glasses in the various houses. In this connection tests were carried out on one of these preparations but with indifferent results, and it would seem that some check on the claims advanced by the manufacturers should be instituted.

In many of the licensed premises the use of chemical washing and sterilising compounds has been discontinued, it being said that after using them the beer yielded a very poor "Head," and in some instances the glasses did not polish.

Disposal of rinse waters from the sinks is by means of trapped waste pipes to gullies situated in cellars or in the open. Three waste pipes were found to be untrapped and in two cases collection was by a bucket situated in the bar under the sink.

In view of the importance of this aspect of hygiene in the licensing trade the adoption of a standard method of washing-up which should be convenient to the landlord and at the same time meet the requirements of the Local Authority, is clearly required.

The position could best be met in Leigh by the provision of a supply of constant hot and cold water, readily accessible at the sink, together with the use of an approved sterilant added to the rinse water automatically by a dispenser. Such a sterilant is already in use at two premises within the Borough.

The policy, at present being pursued by the Brewery Companies of replacing old worn-out sinks with complete stainless steel units is to be commended.

PERSONAL WASHING FACILITIES.

Staff.

Recently attention has been focussed on the provision of hand washing facilities in premises where food is handled. With the exception of the larger houses, the landlord and his family attend to the requirements of customers and the usual domestic facilities for personal hygiene are available.

However, it must be said that the most convenient and desirable position for hand-washing is within the bar itself. Lack of space and the question of cost may preclude the provision of separate sinks for hand-washing at present, but their installation whenever possible is recommended.

Patrons.

There are no facilities for customers in those cases where sanitary conveniences are situated externally. It is gratifying to find that several internal annexes provided in recent years possess a separate ante-room with toilet facilities for each sex, and in such cases the provision of some form of hand drying facilities, be they paper towels or electric drier, would complete the furnishing of such rooms.

Licensed Rooms.

337 rooms were inspected and generally speaking, found to be clean and well maintained. Dampness was noticeable in the walls of several of the older houses with consequent deterioration of the decorations. Lighting in the majority of cases was found to be adequate and sufficient.

Ventilation is the major problem in this type of room. Efficient ventilation is particularly desirable to facilitate the normal interchange of air in order to prevent the spread of respiratory infection, to remove body odours and to reduce the smoke laden atmosphere.

Types of Ventilation in Licensed Rooms.

The various types of ventilation found are described below. Numbers 1—6 being satisfactory, 7—10 require additional means of ventilation whilst 11—14 are totally unsatisfactory.

	No. of Rooms
1. Sash windows, coal or gas fire	195
2. Other types of opening windows with coal or gas fire ...	39
3. Sash windows, coal or gas fire and permanent air vents...	28
4. Other types of opening windows, coal or gas fire and permanent air vents	17
5. Sash window, coal or gas fire and extraction fan ...	3
6. Other opening windows, coal or gas fire and extraction fan ...	19
7. Sash windows and extraction fan only	3
8. Other opening windows and extraction fan only	10
9. Sash windows only	9
10. Other opening windows	6
11. Extraction fan only	2
12. Air vents only	2
13. Fireplace flue only	2
14. No provision... ..	2
	337

The question of heating arrangements was also investigated. Heating is necessary for the comfort of patrons and is, incidentally, an aid to efficient ventilation. Five rooms had no means of heating and the heating arrangements in a further six rooms were inadequate. The provision of heating to bars and passages is very desirable in several of the larger public houses.

Thirty-seven rooms are mechanically ventilated.

Cellar and Storage Rooms.

The ideal cellar should be sited directly under, and have easy access to the bar and bulk delivery point. A height of 8 ft. from floor to ceiling is desirable. Open ceiling joists should be underdrawn, all surfaces should have a smooth impervious surface, be capable of easy cleansing and be suitably decorated. The floor should be of impervious material, laid with proper falls channelled to the drainage disposal point.

Efficient lighting should be provided in all such rooms.

Some ten cellars were found to comply with the above standard. The temperature and ventilation of these rooms is of prime importance to the commodity stored therein. The introduction of a system of mechanical temperature and ventilation control, although not yet introduced in this district, has become an accepted matter in the trade. However, in many cases in the older houses where the cellar evidently warranted scant attention on original construction, little can be done. Notwithstanding this, these cellars have been considerably improved and in all cases possess a solid floor and are very well maintained.

The principal existing defect is that of drainage. Nineteen cellars have defective drainage and eight are liable to flooding with the consequent danger to health through contamination of apparatus and possibly even the beer itself. Where it is impracticable to connect up to a sewer, sumps have been provided in twenty-nine instances. It would be a great help to individual landlords if the Companies were to continue the installation of electric pumps in those cases where sumps are provided. The provision of non-return valves in cellar drainage systems is essential, especially where there is a possibility of flooding.

Sanitary Accommodation.

In four cases there is no separate provision of sanitary accommodation for the landlord and his family, in these cases the provision of separate accommodation should be considered as an immediate objective.

Sanitary accommodation for patrons in the majority of premises consists of 1 W.C. for ladies and 1 W.C. plus urinal accommodation for males. In two cases there was no separate accommodation for males, in three cases no separate accommodation for females and here again it was found that use was being made of the domestic accommodation. These conditions warrant immediate attention.

The number of patrons patronising the majority of licensed premises in a typical manufacturing town such as Leigh maintains a steady average over the year, there being little or no seasonal variation.

The larger hotels in the town which cater for a travelling public do possess sufficient accommodation.

The principal objections which can be raised to existing accommodation are those of a lack of lighting and privacy.

Whilst yard lights are provided in all cases where the accommodation is situated externally it is essential that artificial lighting inside each convenience be provided. In several of the older houses there is a grave lack of screening and privacy. Approaches to the conveniences for each sex should be separate, clearly marked and adequately lighted.

Internal annexes provided for both sexes are with two exceptions very satisfactory.

It is noticeable that there is lack of the provision of toilet paper in conveniences. The provision of enclosed and locked holders may be the remedy here to the claim of wilful damage and waste.

Urinals situated internally were provided with suitable ante-rooms and consisted in the main of glazed slabs together with automatic flush apparatus and are satisfactorily drained.

External urinals presented many problems. No less than sixty-three out of sixty-eight such urinals have fouling surfaces of unsuitable construction (tarred or cement rendered walls, stone flags). Many of these fouling surfaces have become absorbent while no less than fifty-nine lack flushing apparatus and are considered unsatisfactory.

The provision of suitably constructed internal sanitary accommodation easily accessible from licensed rooms, with ante-rooms containing lavatory basins with a hot and cold water supply for the use of patrons is very desirable from all points of view.

The summary in the following pages gives details of the defects found with regard to sanitary accommodation.

Catering Facilities.

Thirteen of the eighty-three houses possess a catering licence. A full service is given in only three houses whilst the others specialise in "snacks."

Food preparation facilities in all the above houses have been previously investigated by this Department and were found to be satisfactory.

General.

The general standards of hygiene and sanitation were found to be of a high standard. The landlords and companies are to be congratulated on their constant vigilance in these matters.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS FOUND

(i) PUBLIC HOUSES

Types of Premises

Beer Keepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
Licensed Victuallers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	
								—	83

Beer Raising Apparatus

No. of connections to barrels by :—									
Rubber hose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
Rubber and glass hose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	
Lead and rubber hose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Monel metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	
Stainless steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	
Direct from barrel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
								—	387

Type of Hot Water Supply to Bar

Back-boiler only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	
Back-boiler plus immersion heater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Back-boiler plus gas or electric geyser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Gas geyser only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Electric geyser only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Separate independent boiler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
								—	83

Washing Facilities in Bar

Number of Sinks provided :—									
1 sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	
2 sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
3 or more sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
								—	83

Number and Type of Sink Installed

Stainless steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
Lead and copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	
Others with copper bowl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
								—	92
Cold and hot water supply to sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	
Cold water supply only to sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
								—	92

Personal Washing Facilities

(a) Staff

Use of domestic facilities	...	...	...	...	...	83	
						—	83

(b) Patrons

Number of conveniences with washing facilities available :—

		Male	Female	Total
Hot and cold water supply	...	12	17	29
Cold water only	...	5	2	7

LICENSED ROOMS

Structural Defects

	Cellars (1)	Drinking Rooms (2)	Club Rooms (3)
No. Inspected	83	319	18
Defective floors	9	4	—
„ walls	1	26	2
„ ceilings	1	4	—
„ doors and windows	1	1	—
„ fittings	1	—	—
„ stairs	6	—	—
„ drainage	19	—	—
„ decorations	4	30	4
„ roof	2	3	—
Severe dampness	10	5	—
Inadequate lighting	4	2	—
„ ventilation	2	8	—
Defective mechanical ventilation	—	1	—
Miscellaneous	2	—	1
Lack of heating	—	5	—
Insufficient heating... ..	—	6	—

Sanitary Accommodation for Patrons

Premises with :—

	Male	Total	Female	Total
1 unit of accommodation only ...	71		65	
2 units of accommodation only ...	9		13	
3 or more	1		2	
No separate accommodation ...	2		3	
	—	83	—	83

Conveniences situated :—

Internal	19		25	
External	68		60	
	—	87	—	85

Urinals :—

Internal	18			
External	69			
	—	87		

Types of Urinal :—

Glazed	24			
Other Patterns	63			
	—	87		

Method of Heating Licensed Rooms

Type	Licensed Drinking Rooms	Club Rooms
Fireplace and flue only	247	13
Gas fire and flue	9	—
Coke Stove and flue	5	—
Electric Heater	8	—
Central Heating	51	4

Defects found in Sanitary Accommodation

Class of Defect							No. of Units affected
Structural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Inadequate lighting :—							
natural	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
artificial	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
„ ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ privacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ marking for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective sanitary fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Absence of flushing apparatus to urinals	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Insanitary urinals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Inadequately screened urinals	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

(ii) LICENSED CLUBS

Twenty-nine clubs and one place of entertainment were visited.

Beer Raising Apparatus.

The variety of materials used in beer raising apparatus are as follows :—

Stainless steel	...	...	...	36
Monel metal	...	...	...	25
Rubber and glass	...	...	...	21
Rubber only	...	...	...	20
Plastic	...	...	...	8

In three cases beer was drawn direct from the barrel and in one further instance bottled beer only was used. In no case was lead incorporated in the beer raising apparatus.

Over Spillage.

In two cases it was said that overspill beer was thrown away but in all others the beer was re-used after filtration. Collection is by jug or similar containers situated on the drip trays in the bar.

Glass Washing Facilities and Procedure.

Again it should be stressed that the sterilisation of drinking glasses is vital in these premises. Laboratory experiments have clearly shown how easily improperly washed drinking glasses can become a vehicle of infection.

All clubs have provided at least one sink in the bar. About half of these are modern stainless steel units. The problem of the back-boiler as a means of providing hot water supplies does not exist here.

The summary gives in detail the various methods of supply at present in use at clubs.

In twenty-nine cases hot and cold water supplies are readily available but in one club no supply of hot or cold water is available at the bar sink.

Disposal of rinse water was by trapped waste pipe to gullies ; two waste pipes were found to be untrapped.

Glass Washing Procedure.

The several methods of glass washing now in use in the various clubs are classified below :—

1.	Premises using a warm rinse water with addition of a sterilising agent followed by draining and wiping with a cloth	... ..	20
2.	Premises using a hot and cold water rinse only	...	9
3.	Premises using a cold water rinse with sterilising agent		1

From observation it is clear that in many of these premises during peak periods the rinse water is not changed as often as necessary with consequent deterioration in the efficiency of glass washing.

The suggestion made in Section (i) with regard to the adoption of an effective method of glass washing will apply here also.

The use of a glass washing machine would appear to be a practical proposition in the larger clubs, whilst the use of a larger number of glasses together with additional storage accommodation is desirable in smaller ones.

PERSONAL WASHING FACILITIES.

Facilities available for Staff.

1.	Use of domestic facilities adjoining	... ..	8
2.	Use of toilet bowls fitted with hot and cold water in patrons conveniences	... ..	8
3.	Use of toilet bowls fitted with cold water only in patrons conveniences	... ..	9
4.	No provision other than bar sink	... ..	5

The provision of easily accessible and adequate hand-washing facilities is an essential factor in the maintenance of a good standard of hygiene in these premises. There can be no excuse for failure to provide

separate hand-washing facilities in modern clubs. In one such club the bar attendant had to make a detour from the bar, between tables and chairs, through the main room to an ante-room containing the necessary facilities—a distance of at least 15 yards.

Clubs should be provided with sinks for hand-washing in or adjacent to the bar.

Facilities Available for Patrons.

No. of patrons conveniences with washing facilities :—

			Males	Females
Hot and cold water supply	...	...	13	6
Cold water supply only	...	...	3	7

These are situated in ante-rooms to internal sanitary conveniences and of modern design.

Licensed Rooms.

Seventy-four licensed drinking rooms were inspected and found to be clean and well maintained.

Arrangements for lighting and ventilation were satisfactory in all but two instances.

Notwithstanding the fact that most clubs have considerably more floor space, are lofty and possess cross ventilation there is still a need for the use of additional mechanical means of ventilation.

Twenty-five (33%) possess such means and in the near future a further 12% will be added to this number.

Heating is a most desirable amenity. In forty-eight (65%) rooms central heating is provided, being the most economic method of providing an equitable temperature throughout the premises. Coal fires are in use in some small annexes to larger rooms.

Methods of Ventilation.

The various types of ventilation found are described below :—

						Use of Rooms
1.	Sash windows and coal or gas fire	...	...	...	...	4
2.	Other opening windows and coal fire	...	...	...	...	7
3.	Sash windows, coal fire and permanent vents	...	...	...	...	8
4.	Sash window, permanent vents and extraction fan	...	...	...	...	1
5.	Other opening windows, permanent vents and extraction fan	...	...	...	...	1
6.	Sash window plus extraction fan...	...	...	...	...	6
7.	Other windows plus extraction fan	...	...	...	...	19
8.	Sash window with permanent vents	...	...	...	...	10
9.	Other opening windows with permanent vents	...	...	...	...	17
10.	Permanent air vents and extraction fan	...	...	...	...	1
						— 74

Cellar and Storage Facilities.

Thirty rooms used for storage were examined. Whilst the general state of cleanliness was good, many defects were found to exist. Scant attention seems to have been paid to this important part of the premises.

Lighting, ventilation, drainage and ease of access for staff are prime considerations.

Instances of the above defects are :—

- (a) Cellar less than 5 ft. from floor to underside of ceiling joists.
- (b) No facilities for drainage provided.
- (c) No natural light and inadequate artificial lighting.
- (d) No means of ventilation.
- (e) Defective stairs with dangerous access from bar.

In one cellar evidence of recent rat infestation was found.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Staff and patrons have joint use of sanitary accommodation in the majority of clubs.

Seven clubs are for males only.

The accommodation, based on membership of the individual clubs, was found to be adequate and sufficient. Internal annexes are provided in all but six cases.

Urinals also were found to be generally satisfactory. In only five instances was there a lack of flushing apparatus—These were situated externally. One urinal was found to be insanitary.

The summary gives details of defects found.

Facilities for Catering.

No club possesses a catering licence, although one club has recently applied for such a licence.

General Standard of Sanitation.

With one exception the premises were found to be well maintained and clean.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS FOUND

(ii) LICENSED CLUBS

Type of Premises									
Licensed Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Places of Entertainment		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									—
									30

Beer Raising Apparatus

No. of connections to barrels :—									
Rubber beer hose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Plastic beer hose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rubber and glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Monel metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Stainless steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Drawn direct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bottled only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									—
									114

Type of Hot Water Supply to Bar

Back-boiler only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Back-boiler plus immersion heater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Separate independent boiler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gas geyser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Electric geyser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Gas ring and pan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									—
									30

Glass Washing Facilities in Bar

No. of Sinks provided :—									
1 sink only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
2 sinks only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3 sinks or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
									—
									30

No. and Type of Sink Installed

Stainless steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Lead and copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
									—
									33
No. with cold and hot water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
No. without water supply to sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
									—
									33

Personal Washing Facilities

	Males	Total	Females	Total
No. of patrons conveniences with				
Hot and cold water supply	13		6	
Cold water supply only	6		7	
	—	19	—	13

Sanitary Accommodation for Patrons

	Males	Total	Females	Total
Premises with 1 unit of accommodation only	26		11	
2 units	4		11	
3 or more	—		1	
	—	30	—	23
Conveniences situated Internally	28		31	
Externally	6		5	
	—	34	—	36
Urinals situated Internally	27			
Externally	5			
	—	32		
Type of urinals Glazed	22			
Other patterns	10			
	—	32		

Sanitary Accommodation continued

Defects	No. of Units Affected
Structural	2
Inadequate lighting :—	
natural	2
artificial	4
ventilation	2
,, privacy	3
,, marking for sexes	1
Defective Sanitary fittings	2
Absence of flush to urinals	5
Insanitary urinals	1

Licensed Rooms

Structural Defects

Defects	Storage Rooms	Drinking Rooms
Defective floors... ..	2	—
,, ceilings	1	—
,, stairs	1	—
,, drainage	3	—
Severe dampness	3	—
Defective decorations	1	1
Inadequate lighting	1	1
,, ventilation... ..	1	1
Defective mechanical ventilation	—	2

Method of Heating of Club Rooms

Type	No. of Rooms
Fireplace and flue	13
Gas Radiator	9
Gas Fire	2
Electric Heaters	2
Central Heating	48

(iii) OFF-LICENCES (sale of Beer only)

Number of Premises ...	9	
Number Inspected	8	(one off-licence had no sale during the period of the Survey.)

Beer Raising Apparatus.

Two only used metal pump lines and these were satisfactory. One using lead and four using long connections of rubber or glass with rubber junctions were unsatisfactory for the reasons stated in Part (i) of this report.

Washing Facilities and Procedure.

Use of domestic facilities is made in every case, with good supplies of hot and cold water.

Personal Washing Facilities.

Use was made of the usual domestic facilities.

Cellars and Shops.

Storage was found to be satisfactory in all but one instance. In the latter case the cellar is liable to flooding and the drainage was unsatisfactory.

The summary shows defects found in cellars and shops.

SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS FOUND

(iii) **OFF-LICENCES**

Number of Premises Inspected 8

Beer Raising Apparatus

Number of connections to barrels :—

Rubber beer hose	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rubber and glass hose	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lead hose	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stainless steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drawn direct	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							—
							16

Type of Hot Water Supply

Back-boiler...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Back-boiler and geyser	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							8

Glass Washing Facilities

Use of domestic facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
							—
							8

Structural Defects

Type				Shops (1)		Cellars (2)	
Defective floor	...	...	...	—		3	
Severe dampness	...	...	...	—		2	
Defective drainage	...	...	...	—		1	
Defective fittings	...	...	...	2		—	
Defective walls	...	...	...	1		1	

(iv) **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Beer Raising Apparatus.

Owing to the considerable risk to health from metallic and dirt contamination of beer, the use of lead, tin-lined lead, tinned lead and glass with rubber junctions should be discontinued.

Where lines consist only of rubber tubing their replacement with modern beer hose should be effected.

The stainless steel type of hose permits of easy cleansing and having no adverse effect on the beer it can be adopted to any situation.

2. Over Spillage.

Efforts should be made to reduce the amount of over spill beer on the lines recommended in the body of this Report. The suggestion made in some quarters that landlords should not use overspill and that a suitable "bonus" be given by the Brewers is a matter for trade negotiation.

3. Glass Washing.

The more hygienic washing of glasses cannot become established unless all such premises use a hot and cold water rinse plus an approved sterilising agent.

It seems appropriate to suggest at this point that the trade could, with mutual benefit to both themselves and their clients, adopt the principle of the use of sterilants in the rinsing water.

In the case of the larger premises it is suggested that the installation of glass washing machines should be part of the recognised standard equipment.

Cloths used for wiping or polishing, a universal practise in Leigh, should be washed daily.

Stainless steel sink units should replace those sinks now in use which are made of lead and other metals as soon as possible.

4. Cellars and Storage.

The suggestions made for provision of drainage should be implemented and the other defects shown to exist remedied immediately.

5. Licensed Rooms.

In those premises where it is reported that the ventilation is in any way inadequate a review of conditions should be undertaken and suitable methods introduced.

The installation of mechanical means of ventilation should be obligatory in smoke rooms and club premises.

Heating and the maintenance of an equitable temperature, are necessary for the comfort of patrons as well as employees. In many cases this is a very necessary provision.

6. Sanitary Accommodation.

In view of the nature of the trade the provision of adequate accommodation is an obvious necessity.

It should be an accepted fact that bathroom and toilet accommodation for the use of the tenant and his family must be provided separately to that used by the patrons. Unfortunately in several instances that is not so these conditions should be remedied immediately.

Sanitary accommodation should be separate for each sex. There must be adequate lighting and ventilation at all times, clear and distinct markings and privacy of approach for each sex.

Insanitary urinals should be abolished and an effort made to provide flushing apparatus to each.

The several general defects instanced in the summary should receive attention.

7. Personal Washing Facilities.

The provision of washing facilities, including the supply of clean towels and soap, is essential for the use of the Staff at all times. The Brewery Companies should make adequate provision in this respect, when considering the design of new premises.

It is also a very desirable amenity for patrons and should be encouraged.

8. Catering Facilities.

Thirteen public houses possess catering licences. In these premises facilities for the preparation of food were satisfactory.

There would seem to be a genuine desire for increased facilities in this respect particularly within the town centre.

9. Trade Education on Hygienic Principles.

Several members of the Trade have already attended courses of instruction, sponsored by their own Trade Organisations, which include lectures on the principles of hygiene as applied to the Licensing Trade.

It is hoped that this type of trade education will be extended to all engaged therein, as it is essential that they appreciate the reasons for the adoption of the recommendations embodied in this report.



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